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AUG 28 '41

General

JOINT DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House August 14]

The following statement was signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

"They have been accompanied by officials of their two Governments, including high-ranking officers of their Military, Naval, and Air Services.

"The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

"Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

"The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the stress which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

"They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

"Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

"First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

"Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

"Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S CHURCHILL"

[Released to the press August 14]

At his press conference on August 14 the Secretary of State, when asked for comment

upon the joint declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, said:

"It is a statement of basic principles and fundamental ideas and policies that are universal in their practical application. They have heretofore been generally accepted by all civilized nations and were being strongly supported until certain countries decided to launch a universal movement to destroy the whole structure of civilized relations between nations and to establish a system of rule over peoples who would be conquered, based, as I said some days ago, largely on barbarism and savagery.¹ That interruption is still going on.

"As I said, they are the basic doctrines and policies that have received the support of all civilized nations and should continue to receive their support until they are completely restored throughout the world."

AMERICA'S OBLIGATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS BY WALLACE MCCLURE²

[Released to the press August 13]

Speaking at Denver in 1911 at the tercentenary celebration of the King James translation of the Bible into English, the former President of Princeton, then Governor of New Jersey, pointedly asserted that "not a little of the history of liberty lies in the circumstance that the moving sentences of this Book were made familiar to the ears and the understandings of those peoples who have led mankind in exhibiting the forms of government and the impulses of reform which have made for freedom and for self-government among mankind." If Woodrow Wilson was right in so asserting, it surely follows that this English-speaking nation of ours, and particularly you and other groups like yours who, as special students of the

Bible, must be considered leaders in your corporate capacity and as individuals in your separate communities, have opportunities for service to mankind and obligations to live up to them which are not universally possessed and the possession of which must be accounted a privilege and a responsibility of the first order in human affairs.

It is of importance that you should be keenly alive to this responsibility as you turn aside momentarily from your general purpose of

¹ Bulletin of August 9, 1941, p. 113.

² Delivered on the occasion of "I Am An American Day" before the Massanetta Springs Summer Bible Conference Encampment, Harrisonburg, Va., August 13, 1941. Dr. McClure is Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, Department of State.

Bible study to celebrate "I Am An American Day" and to invoke the patriotic impulse which it implies. It is uniquely fortunate for us that the scene of our assembly, acutely conscious as we are of the lengthening shadow of the current world cataclysm, should be in what we may not inaccurately think of as the locality of Woodrow Wilson's birth, the place of the nativity of the Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy in the most recent of his country's ordeals at arms. For, as you are poignantly aware, it is hardly half an hour's drive from this spot where we hold our evening's discourse, that, 85 years ago, this great American President and great world statesman of the First World War was born. He was born, moreover, into the household of a man of the church, a man who knew and who taught the Bible and who was prepared to educate his son in public service according to Christian precept.

Some of you, doubtless, were present in May of this year when he who is President of the United States in these multiplying months of the Second World War, the Commander in Chief's trusted lieutenant in the First, dedicated the old manse at Staunton as a permanent memorial, saying of Woodrow Wilson, "We applaud his judgment and his faith."

That judgment and that faith, touching the needs of humanity in days which many of us yet vividly remember, can hardly be a false guide to us today who, here in the Valley of Virginia, are seeking to understand a book that teaches us to serve our fellow men, teaches us that the pursuit of happiness is most successful when we follow the precept, "Even as ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Patriotism claims service as its essence, service flowing from love of country, service that genuinely contributes to the public welfare. He is the greatest patriot who is the staunchest practitioner of the Golden Rule. He is the greatest statesman who so leads his people that in the great world neighborhood they love their neighbors as themselves. Wilson was such a

statesman. As was said of him at the time by a distinguished Japanese minister of the Gospel, he seemed to rise above the imbecilities of war and to know no hatreds.

I

The thoughts of the Chief of the American State were centered upon the construction of peace; and, indeed, as the Acting Secretary of State said a few weeks ago, he "gave his life in the struggle to further the realization of the splendid vision which he had held up to the eyes of suffering humanity—the vision of an ordered world governed by law.

"The League of Nations, as he conceived it," Mr. Welles continued, "failed in part because of the blind selfishness of men here in the United States. . . ." * To patriots gathered in any community of our country to ponder upon the implications of the phrase, "I am an American", this truth is of supreme concern. Blind selfishness is the nemesis of patriotism. We can no more serve country at the same time giving ear to greed than we can serve both God and Mammon. But to build for our country and our people an ordered and law-governed world in which to be and live is to rise to patriotic heights unparalleled save by those who, in its early beginnings, gave this country being and created for it national life. They did their part: it is for us of this day and time, if we would worthily carry on their work, to lend our influence to the end that the whole human neighborhood shall be for all of us a place in which our children can abide in peace and happiness.

To this end let those who now aimlessly cry "Peace, peace", when there is no peace, rather give the full tide of their energy to preparing for a just peace when the time for peace arrives. Their non-cooperation now serves only to build up an antipathy for them that will render them impotent when the time of their matchless opportunity comes—their opportunity to thwart the greed and reactionism that

* Bulletin of July 26, 1941, p. 76.

will as surely endeavor to assert itself on the morrow of the Second as it did in the wake of the First World War. The supreme test of patriotism now is and will be the exhibition of unshakable determination that the old myopia, the old stubborn self-seeking that has made of the world a battlefield, will not succeed in making the kind of a peace that can only lead to broken peace again, and, in endless vicious spirals, to fast-moving preparation for a third world war.

The League of Nations failed for other reasons in addition to the selfishness of some of our fellow citizens here in the United States, chief among them that "it was forced to operate, by those who dominated its councils, as a means of maintaining the *status quo*." It was never enabled to operate, Mr. Welles continued, in the way that Wilson had intended, "as an elastic and impartial instrument in bringing about peaceful and equitable adjustments between nations as time and circumstance proved necessary."

The patriot who is also a student of affairs well knows that no human institution stands and moves not. All things human change, and where there is no progress there is sure to be backsliding. The patriotism of the future will therefore be prepared at whatever sacrifice to see that the world's peace machinery is kept diligently in steady motion forward, "stretching itself to the measure of the times", as Wilson said was essential in the Federal Constitution, and vigorously eliminating all disruptive influences, whether springing from stupidity or greed, before they develop into the malignancy of war. The patriotism of the future cannot confine itself to national frontiers—for the peoples' pursuit of happiness cannot be carried on altogether within the physical confines of their respective territorial boundaries.

Yet it remains true, of course, that within those frontiers the need for completely self-forgetful service is as great as ever, for there are those who continually seek to blind us with false contentions that the supposed demands of their tiny group, or money-making endeavor, or restricted community, are the needs of the Nation

and that failure to support special legislation for the fulfillment of those demands is unpatriotic and "un-American". Precisely the reverse is more often true. Patriotism has no connection with all of us doing without in order that a few of us may have a disproportionate share of a diminishing national income.

Every man who would in good conscience take part in the celebration of future "I Am An American Days" must always take his stand unalterably against all forms of special privilege and must seek the maximum of production of the good things of life to be distributed as widely as possible toward meeting every individual's legitimate needs and reasonable wishes. That this shall be true is the most obvious prerequisite of economic security, and economic security is a fundamental condition of contentment, respect for law, local, national, and world order, and the maintenance of peace.

II

It is therefore a matter of prime importance as we prepare for the reconstruction of our affairs as human beings after the present world war, that we think in terms of reducing and eliminating barriers to trade, well knowing that such barriers are likewise barriers to the creation and enjoyment of material goods, and well knowing that to neglect this basic phase of our national life is to neglect alike our opportunities and our obligations.

Inaugurating the Foreign-Trade Week in May of the present year Secretary Hull, in a radio address beamed to reach well-nigh all the world remarked that

"... it is none too early to lay down at least some of the principles by which policies must be guided at the conclusion of the war, to press for a broad program of world economic reconstruction and to consider tentative plans for the application of those policies.

"The main principles, as proven by experience, are few and simple:

"1. Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.

"2. Non-discrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.

"3. Raw-material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.

"4. International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.

"5. The institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries, and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries."¹

This is a program of enlightenment. It lays the foundation for plenty. "Too many human relationships, within and among nations," Mr. Hull had said on a former occasion, "rest upon the shifting sands of selfish search for immediate advantage."

Now immediate or special advantage for some is all but invariably at the expense of the more important long-term welfare not only of the public generally but even of the supposed beneficiaries. For the curtailment of production and distribution, reducing as it does the common wealth, must shortly threaten the very privileges that are carved out of it and bring down together, whether in war or economic depression, both the favored few and the underprivileged many. "Barbarism rather than civilized existence becomes the scheme of life" when such counsels are in the ascendancy.

The desire for wealth, if it is wisely directed, is a desire for a world community in which all are prosperous, not one in which the wealthy must constantly be on guard against the machinations, sometimes real, sometimes imaginary, of those who have been deprived of opportunity to be wealthy also. It seems incontestable that "protection" against the "pauper labor" of the rest of the world has cost American labor far more than would ever have been given up through reasonable collaboration with their fellow workers elsewhere, evidenced by

more encouragement of the exchange of the respective national products than has heretofore been vouchsafed. We who are Americans, celebrating today that fact, can hardly be proud of our lack of judgment to say nothing of our selfishness. After all, liberality and equality are matters of common sense even more than of right and wrong. Self-interest that is not enlightened defeats its own purpose. With enlightenment, under the scarcely to be challenged rule that in the little world that ours has become what is best for all is best for each, it ceases to be selfish.

A liberal economic basis for a world organized for peace is the objective of every patriot who has learned the lesson that the years have taught, who has seen how economic strife leads to poverty, poverty to anger, anger to war.

III

It is war we have—shooting war all around the world. We in the United States have not ceased to strive to put out the fire that has crept steadily nearer with the months of our current years. We may do well to pause for a few moments in order to remind ourselves of the cumulative events of the decade now coming to an end.

In his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in January of this year, when the bill that has become "An Act further to promote the defense of the United States" was under consideration, Secretary Hull outlined the steps by which international relations had deteriorated since the present reign of lawlessness began.²

The first of the steps in this fatal direction occurred in 1931 with the forceful occupation of Manchuria, "in contravention of the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact", upsetting the order created by the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, and the setting up in a part of China of the "Manchukuo" regime under Japanese control, established and maintained by force of arms. In

¹ Bulletin of May 17, 1941, p. 575.

² Bulletin of January 18, 1941, p. 85.

July 1937, Japan embarked upon the present phase of its large-scale military operations against China, employing invading forces of more than a million men and setting up new puppet regimes where deemed expedient. Japanese spokesmen have left no doubt of an intention to obtain forceful mastery of an area containing almost one half of the entire population of the earth, with consequent arbitrary control of the sea and trade routes in that region—"a matter of immense significance, importance, and concern to every other nation wherever located." "Previous experience and current developments", Secretary Hull reminded his former colleagues in the House of Representatives, "indicate that the proposed 'new order' in the Pacific area means, politically, domination by one country. It means, economically, employment of the resources of the area concerned for the benefit of that country and to the ultimate impoverishment of other parts of the area and exclusion of the interests of other countries. It means, socially, the destruction of personal liberties and the reduction of the conquered peoples to the role of inferiors."

Italy made the first overt breach of world order to be charged to a European country. This occurred with the conquest of Ethiopia in 1935, "in direct contravention of solemnly accepted obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and under the Kellogg-Briand Pact." This was followed in 1939 by the seizure of Albania "in violation of unequivocal treaty obligations", and in 1940 by the Italian entry into the war being waged by Germany for a "new order" based upon "unlimited and unrestricted use of armed force", and by the attack upon Greece.

From the time Hitler and his associates came into power in 1933, Germany began the feverish construction of vast armaments—accompanied by an accumulating array of broken promises. Continuing his testimony, Mr. Hull said: "After employing for several months at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva tactics which have since become a distinct pattern of German policy—further demands as previous

demands are met—Germany, in October 1933, rendered impossible any effective international agreement for limitation of armaments by withdrawing from the Disarmament Conference. There then followed nearly six years during which Germany, having determined upon a policy of unlimited conquest, moved inevitably toward the catastrophe of war." The entire German economy became harnessed to belligerent preparation. More than half of the national income was expended for military purposes.

Contemporaneously occurred a series of movements for strengthening the German strategic position: the occupation and fortification of the Rhineland in direct violation of the Locarno Treaty; the absorption of Austria, in direct violation of pledges given by Hitler to respect its sovereignty and independence; the dismemberment and eventual seizure of Czechoslovakia, in direct contravention of the most solemn assurances; the annexation of Memel. Then came, in quick succession beginning two years ago, the brutal devastation of Poland, and, despite neutrality on their part scrupulously observed, the invasion and occupation of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg; the defeat of France, with augmenting pressure to violate the armistice agreed upon with that country; and subsequently the seizure of Rumania, the disruption of Yugoslavia, and the overthrow of Greece. And now, in climax, a treaty notoriously entered into as a part of this wild plunge into destiny is itself accorded the fruits of the same contemptuous attitude, and Russia becomes the scene of what has been described as the greatest battle in human history.

In the face of such a record dare anyone say that there exists no danger to the American republics? Replying to allegation that, since Germany has not been able to cross the English Channel, its armed forces cannot cross the Atlantic, Secretary Hull said:

"German forces could cross the Channel in an hour's time were it not for the fact that Britain, now thoroughly prepared and well

armed, is fighting every hour of the day to prevent that crossing and is fortified with every known device to repel a landing. The 20 miles of water between continental Europe and Britain are under British, not German, control. Were Britain defeated, and were she to lose command of the seas, Germany could easily cross the Atlantic—especially the South Atlantic—unless we were ready and able to do what Britain is doing now. Were the Atlantic to fall into German control, the Atlantic would offer little or no assurance of security.

"Under these conditions our national security would require the continuous devotion of a very great part of all our work and wealth for defense production, prolonged universal military service, extremely burdensome taxation, unending vigilance against enemies within our borders, and complete involvement in power diplomacy. These would be the necessities of a condition as exposed as ours would be."

That is why, throughout this lengthening crisis, your Government by both word and deed has constantly endeavored to stay the hand of the aggressor and to encourage the utilization of procedure within the bounds of law and order. It continues to do so.

In the conduct of your international relations it has directed its efforts to the following objectives:

" . . . (1) Peace and security for the United States with advocacy of peace and limitation and reduction of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice, and morality and the principle of non-intervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations, based on equality of treatment; (4) development in the promotion of these objectives, of the fullest practicable measure of international co-operation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity, and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere."

In proceeding by whatever legitimate means have been available toward the attainment of these objectives, the United States has not turned its back upon pre-war peace machinery:

only this morning the old system of treaties for the advancement of peace, inaugurated by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan prior to the First World War, was confirmed by the exchange of ratifications of treaties between this country and three members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.¹

We cannot tell what expenditure of our strength and our substance will be required of us that the task of consolidating our safety through the restoration and preservation of order may be completed; but after the force of the aggressor has been met by superior force in defense, after the method of unification by the sword has been outlawed and rendered ridiculous by an accomplished unification through intelligence, we shall come to realize that more basic than the power of armed might is the power of persuaded and convinced collaboration. We shall then realize the essential truth of Secretary Hull's words with which he addressed, on Christmas Eve, 1938, the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima :

"There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph. Tonight especially we can say this, for on this night nearly two thousand years ago there was born a Son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force His Kingdom lives today after a lapse of nineteen centuries. It is the principality of peace; the peace which we here hope in humble measure to help to give by His grace to the continent of the Americas."²

The peace that we hope may be given to the continents of America we likewise hope may be given to the world, "We of America", as Woodrow Wilson once said, "long since learned that intellectual development and moral fitness are

¹ See p. 141.

² Press Releases of December 24, 1938, p. 478.

the most powerful elements of national advancements." Just after Christmas, 1918, standing in his grandfather's church at Carlisle, close by the Scotch border and in the midst of a country from which so much of religious inspiration has been brought into the Valley of Virginia, Wilson uttered his belief that while the First World War, concluded by the Armistice of a few weeks previous, had ". . . brought the nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force that will be irresistible.

"It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as the sword. The knowledge that wrong was being attempted has aroused the nations. They have gone out like men upon a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many nations together. They knew that an outlaw was abroad who proposed unspeakable things. It is in quiet places like this all over

the world that the forces accumulate which presently will overbear any attempt to accomplish evil on a large scale. Like the rivulets gathering into the river and the river into the seas, there come from communities like this streams that fertilize the consciences of men, and it is the conscience of the world that we are trying to place upon the throne which others would usurp."

May it not be that from quiet places such as Massanetta Springs, where patriots are assembled to celebrate "I Am An American Day", patriots who have learned the "stern lessons of duty" which Wilson learned from his Carlisle grandfather, there is growing irresistibly in these days the universal pledge that this war against force as the primary method of conducting human affairs shall be won and that there shall be established and faithfully maintained an order of human affairs that is hospitable to the enjoyment of life by human beings whose personal worth, individual dignity, and pursuit of happiness are the foundation of government.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

UNLIMITED LICENSES

Unlimited licenses were issued on July 23, 1941 to the Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., for exportation of the following articles and materials to the Belgian Congo:

Iron and steel products

Structural shapes, steel piling, skelps, rails, splice bars and tie plates, bars, hoops and baling bands, pipe and tubes, wire and wire rope, barbed wire, woven-wire fence, bale ties, fence posts, black plate, steel sheets strip, axles, wheels, track spikes, castings, forgings, ingots, billets, blooms, slabs, sheet bars, wire rods, drums and containers, and storage tanks.

Ferroalloys

Ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, ferrosilicon, ferrochrome, ferritungsten, ferrovanadium, fer-

rocolumbium, ferrocabantitanium, ferrophosphorus, and ferromolybdenum.

Rubber tires and tubes

Solid tires for automobiles and motor trucks, other casings and tubes, automobile inner tubes, automobile casing (other automobile casings), and automobile casing (truck and bus casings).

Lead pigments

Red lead pigments, in oil and dry.

Borax

Boric acid and borax glass.

Zinc pigments

Lithopone, zinc sulphide, and zinc oxide, including leaded zinc oxide.

Miscellaneous

Phosphoric acid, gauges, and abrasives and abrasive products.

The Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission will furnish a prior-release certificate to each exporter authorized to make use of their unlimited licenses in the same manner as the procedure now being followed by the British Purchasing Commission. Collectors of customs were authorized on August 4 to permit exports to the Belgian Congo against licenses issued to the Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission upon presentation of such prior-release certificate but without requiring the presentation of the actual license.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 14, 1941 that additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the Netherlands Purchasing Commission for exports of the following articles or materials to Curaçao, Surinam, and the Netherlands Indies:

Petroleum-refining machinery, including parts; well-drilling machinery, including petroleum and gas-well-drilling apparatus and parts and other well-drilling apparatus and parts; the following electrical machinery and apparatus containing mica subject to export control—radio-transmitting sets, tubes, and parts; radio receiving sets, complete; radio tubes or valves for receiving sets; radio-transmitting sets, tubes, and parts. Tetraethyl lead; aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories, other than those listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937; asbestos manufactures—not valid for the exportation of crude asbestos; petroleum—crude oil; gasoline; petrolatum and petroleum jelly; liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax, petroleum asphalt, other petroleum products n.e.s., including white mineral oil; lubricating oil and grease; kerosene, gas oil and distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil; naphtha for cleaning fluids, solvents, paints thinners, etc.

Collectors were also informed that license DG 623 has been substituted for license DJ 350 to authorize the exportation of gauges only to the Netherlands Indies. License DJ 350 has been canceled.

The Commission will give to approved applicants for the use of the unlimited licenses a numbered certificate setting forth all essential data concerning the particular shipment. The exporter will be instructed to present this certificate to collectors of customs, and when this certificate is presented, collectors are au-

thorized to permit the exportation to be made against their unlimited license. In the absence of such certificate, exportations should not be permitted against the unlimited licenses issued to the Netherlands Purchasing Commission. Applicants who do not wish to make use of the unlimited licenses may apply to the Department for an individual license in the usual manner.

GENERAL LICENSES

[Released to the press August 11]

The Secretary of State announced on August 11 the issuance of general license GAM 63, authorizing the exportation of mercury compounds, not to include metallic mercury, to the Philippine Islands.

[Released to the press August 13]

The Secretary of State on August 12 revoked all general licenses for the export of silk, except the general license authorizing exports to the Philippine Islands, and all individual licenses for the export of silk, except a very small number authorizing shipments to meet the urgent defense needs of countries resisting aggression.

[Released to the press August 16]

The Secretary of State announced on August 16 that, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941,¹ two additional general in-transit licenses had been issued for shipments passing through the United States.

The first of these licenses, GIT-B/BC, authorizes the clearance, without individual license, of shipments in transit through the United States to the Belgian Congo from any country in Group B² or any one of the following

¹ Bulletin of March 15, 1941, p. 284.

² Group B comprises the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

countries: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands.

The second general license, GIT-BC/B, authorizes the clearance from the United States, without individual license, of shipments in transit through the United States from the Belgian Congo to any country in Group B or to any country named in the above list.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Collectors of customs have been informed of the following rulings which have been made recently respecting the requirements of an export license for certain articles and materials:

License required

Bituminous emulsion (asphaltic road oil); asbestos wick or rope (packing); mixtures of vegetable oils; yarn composed of silk and wool; tractor winches capable of lifting three or more tons and not shipped with tractor; used silk stockings (they are considered in the classification "waste silk and used silk rags"); and the

following items of metal-working machinery, previously exempt: Portable tools driven by fractional horse-power motors or by compressed air; spare or replacement parts for machine tools; and portable welding equipment (single-operator sets, gasoline- or electric-motor driven, with capacity up to 600 amperes).

Machinery, motors, and similar equipment, owned and operated in Mexico or Canada, but brought to the United States for servicing or repairs, may be shipped back across the border without being subject to licensing requirements.

No license required

Crossties (iron and steel railway ties); gum arabic; brass working barrels with bronze ball valves for deep-well pumps; barium pellets ready for assembling into radio tubes; rubber thread; diesel-powered tractors; locomotives not diesel-electric; aluminum hydrate; medicinal castor oil or drums therefor; asbestos brake lining or block attached to brake band or shoe; pipe cutters, handpowered; emery-wheel dressers not incorporating industrial diamonds; digitalin; and completely finished articles made from synthetic resins.

Europe

ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

JOINT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE U.S.S.R.

[Released to the press August 15]

The following text of a joint message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was delivered personally on Friday afternoon, August 15, by the British and American Ambassadors to Josef Stalin, President of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.:

"We have taken the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the report of Mr. Harry

Hopkins on his return from Moscow to consult together as to how best our two countries can help your country in the splendid defense that you are making against the Nazi attack. We are at the moment cooperating to provide you with the very maximum of supplies that you most urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future.

"We must now turn our minds to the consideration of a more long term policy, since

there is still a long and hard path to be traversed before there can be won that complete victory without which our efforts and sacrifices would be wasted.

"The war goes on upon many fronts and before it is over there may be further fighting fronts that will be developed. Our resources though immense are limited, and it must become a question as to where and when those resources can best be used to further the greatest extent our common effort. This applies equally to manufactured war supplies and to raw materials.

"The needs and demands of your and our armed services can only be determined in the light of the full knowledge of the many factors which must be taken into consideration in the decisions that we make. In order that all of us may be in a position to arrive at speedy decisions as to the apportionment of our joint resources, we suggest that we prepare for a meeting to be held at Moscow, to which we would send high representatives who could discuss these matters directly with you. If this conference appeals to you, we want you to know that pending the decisions of that conference we shall continue to send supplies and material as rapidly as possible.

"We realize fully how vitally important to the defeat of Hitlerism is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union and we feel therefore that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly and immediately in this matter on planning the program for the future allocation of our joint resources.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S CHURCHILL"

DEATH OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 15]

The Secretary of State on August 15 made the following statement:

"I was exceedingly sorry to learn of the death of Arthur Purvis. Since he first came to this country in November 1939 his dealings with this

Government as Director General of the British Purchasing Commission and Chairman of the British Supply Council proved him to be both a true Englishman and a man who out of his own experiences fully understood American problems and believed in the mutual benefits of Anglo-American cooperation."

Canada

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 15]

The anniversary of the meeting at Ogdensburg, N.Y., at which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada discussed mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States and reached agreement on the creation of a Permanent Joint Board on Defense,¹ will occur on Sunday, August 17. It will be marked by an international broadcast featuring Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Col. O. N. Biggar, K.C., respective chairmen of the American and Canadian Sections of the Board. The broadcast will be at 5:30 p.m. eastern daylight-saving time and carried over the N.B.C.-C.B.S. networks.

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICANS IN JAPAN

[Released to the press August 16]

In accordance with its policy of assisting Americans abroad to return home during the present world disturbance, the Department has recently had under active consideration the question of providing transportation to the

¹ See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940, p. 154.

United States for those American citizens in Japan who desire to return to this country and whose plans for return have been disrupted by the recent cancelation of regular sailings of trans-Pacific passenger vessels from Japanese ports.

Consideration was given by this Government to the possibility of diverting to Japan for this purpose, with the proffered cooperation of the American President Lines, the steamship *President Coolidge*, which was scheduled to leave Shanghai on August 14 on its homeward voyage. The time available toward effort to make the necessary arrangements was short. The matter was discussed by the Department of State, the American Embassy at Tokyo, and the Japanese Foreign Office. It developed that among American citizens who desired to take passage from Japan at this time there were approximately 20 officials and something over 100 private citizens. The Japanese Foreign Office indicated that the Japanese Government was willing to permit the *President Coolidge* to enter a Japanese port for the purpose only of taking off American official personnel. Under these circumstances it has seemed advisable and has been decided that the *President Coolidge* adhere to her regular schedule and proceed directly from Shanghai to San Francisco without calling at a Japanese port.

The Department is continuing to give its close and serious attention to the question of providing transportation for American citizens

desiring to return to the United States from Japan, as well as for Americans elsewhere.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press August 14]

On August 6, 1941 the President issued his proclamation of the agreement effected by an exchange of notes dated August 2, 1941¹ by the Acting Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador extending until August 6, 1942 the agreement concerning commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed on August 4, 1937 and extended annually in August 1938, 1939, and 1940. The agreement of August 2, 1941 was approved by the Council of the People's Commissars on August 4, 1941.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the exchange of ratifications between the United States and Canada of the supplementary trade agreement signed December 13, 1940, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Cultural Relations

TRAVEL GRANTS TO STUDENTS FROM THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Travel grants have been awarded by the Government of the United States under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 to 37 students from the other American republics, as part of the program to develop closer inter-American relations. These grants were made available to persons who otherwise would not have been

able to take advantage of scholarships which had been awarded them in the United States, principally through the Institute of International Education of New York, N. Y. Payment of their necessary travel expenses from their

¹ *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, p. 115.

homes to this country and return was authorized under an appropriation voted by the Seventy-seventh Congress.

The geographical allocation of awards to students for study in the United States is as follows: Argentina (3), Brazil (14), Chile (10), Colombia (2), Costa Rica (1), Ecuador (1), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Peru (3), and Uruguay (1). These students have been awarded fellowships at the following institutions in this country: George Peabody College for Teachers (2), Vanderbilt University (2), University of Pennsylvania (1), Northwestern University (1), Curtis Institute of Music (1), University of Chicago (1), University of Kansas (2), Colorado School of Mines (1), Florida State College for Women (2), Wittenberg College (2), Iowa State College (1), Oregon State College (1), Oberlin College (1), Tufts College (1), University of Florida (1), Stanford University (1), Hamilton College (1), University of Michigan (2), Mount Holyoke College (2), Smith College (1), Williams College (1), West Virginia University (1), Cornell University (1), State College of Washington (1), Radcliffe College (1), Women's College of the University of North Carolina (1), Bowling Green State University (1), State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C. (1), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1), and Fenn College (1).

The following wide range of interests is revealed by the fields of study in which these individuals are to specialize: American history, journalism, economics, practical pedagogy, general education, musical education for children, education through radio, physical education, methods of teaching painting and drawing, teaching of English in secondary schools, school administration and supervision of rural education, American literature, phonetics and the English language, American geography, dramatics, romance philology, music, social sciences, anthropology, philosophy, mathematics, electrical engineering, insurance, soil chemistry, prospecting and exploring metallic ore deposits, animal feeding, plant physiology, housing and urbanization.

Brief biographies of the students awarded travel grants follow:

Argentina

Juan Horacio Buelink, of Buenos Aires, has the degree of Doctor in Economic Sciences from the University of Buenos Aires. He will study insurance in the United States at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Florence Chaudet, of Córdoba, is a graduate of the Institute of Languages of the National University of that city and is at present a teacher of French. She comes to this country to study English and French literature at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Rebecca Sokol is a teacher of American literature in Buenos Aires, and wishes to further her studies in American literature in the United States. She will attend Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Brazil

Jorge Barata studied at the University of Brazil and is connected with the Ministry of Education in Rio de Janeiro. He comes to the United States to study school administration and supervision of rural education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jorge Freire Campello is a graduate of the University of São Paulo. He plans to study school administration at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Octavio da Costa Eduardo is a graduate of the University of São Paulo and is at present engaged in anthropological research. He will continue these studies, supplemented by sociology, at Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

Isaac Feldman is first violinist of the Municipal Theater in Rio de Janeiro and will continue his musical studies at the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cecilia de Cerqueira Leite Gonçalves is a senior at the University of Brazil and plans to study education, particularly education through radio, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., which is granting free maintenance. The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs is providing her tuition.

João Tavares Nieva de Figueiredo, of Rio de Janeiro, is a mining engineer in the Brazilian Bureau of Mines. He will take postgraduate work at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

Yolanda Leite is a graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of São Paulo and is at present engaged in teaching French. She will study phonetics and English at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin Moraes Filho is a graduate of the University of Rio de Janeiro and is president of a school he founded in 1935. He will study general education and practical pedagogy at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn.

Haydée Vieira Moraes is a graduate of the University of Rio de Janeiro and is teaching in that city. She will also study at the George Peabody College and will specialize in musical education for children.

Dr. Roberto Menezes de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro, will study cardiology at the University of Michigan. He has been in charge of the Department of Radiology and Cardiology at the Navy Aviation Hospital in Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. João Hortencio de Medeiros is a graduate of the Engineering School at Rio de Janeiro and is assistant engineer at the Marine Arsenal in that city. He will continue his engineering studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He is to receive the \$500 award for maintenance established by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in memory of the late Calvin W. Rice.

Armando de Sá Pires is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil. He will study English and American literature at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Maria Luisa Ribeiro is a senior at the University of Brazil and comes to the United States to study phonetics and English as well as the teaching of English in secondary schools at Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

Samuel Marino Politi is a graduate of the University of São Paulo and assistant professor at that University. He will study economics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Politi has been proposed for the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity exchange which would provide his maintenance.

Chile

Carlos Barry Silva is a student at the Instituto Pedagógico of the University of Chile, and will study psychology, mathematics, and journalism at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., where his maintenance is being provided at the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and tuition by the Rotary Club District Assembly.

Ismael Jordan Squella is a student at the Catholic University of Chile and will continue his studies in animal feeding and related problems at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa.

Guido Alfonso Jorquera Alvarez is a graduate of the University of Concepción, where he is at present engaged in teaching. He comes to the United States to study soil chemistry at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oreg.

Manuel Olguín Machado is at present teaching and taking graduate work at the Instituto Pedagógico of the University of Chile. He will study philosophy at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Armando Pereda Oviedo is a graduate of the University of Concepción. He will study at Tufts College, Medford, Mass., where he will specialize in education, psychology, and English and American literature.

Mario Pérez de Arce Lavín, of Santiago, is a senior at the School of Architecture of the University of Chile. He wishes to continue these studies in the United States and will be at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Danilo Poklepivć Petričić graduated from the University of Chile and is at present an electrical engineer employed in Santiago. He will take postgraduate courses in electrical engineer-

ing at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., where the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity will provide tuition and maintenance.

Ramón Sepúlveda Bravo is a senior specializing in English at the University of Chile, in preparation for a teaching career. He will study English, education, and English and American literature at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. J.

Pedro de Vidts is a graduate of the School of Engineering of the University of Chile, and is head of the Engineering Section of the Public Housing Agency. He comes to the United States to study housing problems at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C.

Maria Elena Watt Torres is a student at the University of Concepción and wishes to continue her studies in sociology and American and English literature in the United States. Her scholarship will be at the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla., and is made possible by a cash stipend from the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.

Colombia

Elvira Calle Villegas is a graduate student in education at Bogotá and wishes to come to the United States preparatory to becoming a teacher of English and French in her own country. She will study at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Gustavo Correa Forero is a graduate of the Escuela Normal Superior and is at present professor of Latin at the Colegio Antonio Nariño of Bogotá. He will study Romance philology with special emphasis on Spanish philology at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Costa Rica

Odilie Cantillano Vives is a normal-school graduate and has studied at the Santa Cecilia Music School in San José. She wishes to study American geography and history at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., where her tuition and maintenance have been made

available by the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ecuador

Carlos Alberto Córdova G. is a student at the University of Cuenca and will study at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Haiti

Pierre G. Sylvain is a graduate of the Ecole Nationale de Droit and studied at Cornell University in the summer session of 1933. He is at present director of the Agricultural Colony of Pourceine. He will study plant physiology and do research on tropical fruits at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Honduras

Margarita López Castro is a normal-school graduate and will study methods of education in the United States at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Peru

Daniel Dubuc V. is a graduate of the National School of Physical Education at Lima and is at present a teacher of physical education. He will study physical education as it applies to boys' camps and out-door schools for children at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Rafael Infante Jaramillo, of Barranco, is a graduate of La Salle High School in Lima and the Military School of Chorrillos. He comes to the United States to take a course in engineering at Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio.

Maria Luisa Saco Miró-Quesada is a graduate of the University of San Marcos of Lima and is at present teaching. She will study methods of teaching painting and drawing at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Uruguay

Antoinette Portes is a graduate of the Lycée Français in Montevideo and will study at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C., where she will specialize in English and American literature.

The Department

PASSES FOR ENTRANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Released to the press August 13]

On and after August 14, 1941 passes will be required for all persons entering the Department of State. All officials and employees of the State Department and the other agencies of the Government occupying the building have been furnished with the necessary identification, and the following regulations will apply to visitors:

An information desk will be maintained in the main lobby at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the building. During regular hours, two or more State Department information clerks will be stationed at desks near this entrance for the purpose of facilitating the admission of officials and other visitors to the Department. Representatives of other Government departments, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the press carrying White House credentials will be admitted at the main entrance and the diplomatic entrance upon appropriate identification.

The information clerk of the Department will obtain from all other visitors their names, the purpose of their visit, and the name of the person or office to be visited. Upon satisfactory identification the visitor will be issued a pass which he will be instructed to surrender upon departure from the building. A record card of visitors' passes indicating pertinent information will be prepared and retained by the information clerk. In case of doubt, a telephone inquiry will be made to the officer or office to which the visit is proposed prior to the issuance of the visitor's pass.

No bundles, packages, or other property may be removed from the building except in cases where appropriate property passes have been issued by the Director of Personnel.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 16]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 9, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Robert F. Kelley, of Boston, Mass., First Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

The assignment of Warden McK. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Ind., as First Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been canceled. In lieu thereof Mr. Wilson has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Tecumseh, Mich., Second Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

George H. Butler, of Evanston, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Joliet, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Raleigh A. Gibson, of Decatur, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico.

Homer S. Fox, of Manistique, Mich., Acting Commercial Attaché at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Calvin H. Oakes, of Charleston, S. C., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

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The following persons have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

William W. Walker, of Asheville, N. C.	Colón
Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York, N. Y.	Nuevo Laredo
John H. Burns, of Pauls Valley, Okla.	Cludad Juárez
Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo.	Nogales
David LeBreton, Jr., of Washington, D. C.	Monterrey
John A. Calhoun, of Berkeley, Calif.	Tijuana
Ernest V. Siracusa, of Huntington Beach, Calif.	México, D. F.
James P. Speer, 2d, of Comanche, Okla.	México, D. F.

Walter L. Smith, of Harrisburg, Pa.	Agua Prieta
William L. Blue, of Memphis, Tenn.	Niagara Falls
Alden M. Haupt, of Chicago, Ill.	Vancouver
Wilfred V. MacDonald, of St. Louis, Mo.	Winnipeg
W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., of Rydal, Pa.	Winnipeg
F. Lester Sutton, of Bridgeton, N. J.	Windsor
Paul F. DuVivier, of New York, N. Y.	St. John's, Newfound- land
Edwin W. Martin, of Oberlin, Ohio	Hamilton, Bermuda
Edward L. Freers, of Cincinnati, Ohio	Port-of-Spain
James S. Triolo, of Alameda, Calif.	Bogotá

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

James E. Callahan, of Allston, Mass., Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATIES WITH AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND NEW ZEALAND AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

[Released to the press August 13]

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Halifax, the Canadian Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. H. H. Wrong, and the Australian Minister, Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey, exchanged ratifications on August 13, 1941, at 11 a.m., of treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada and Australia, respectively, signed on September 6, 1940,¹ amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement

of Peace between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, applicable to the British Empire, signed at Washington September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602). The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the three amending treaties on November 26, 1940, and the President ratified them on December 20, 1940. The three treaties have been ratified by His Britannic Majesty for the three dominions concerned.

The treaty of 1914 between the United States and His Britannic Majesty provided for the establishment of an international commission of five members, the duties of which were to make investigations and reports to the Governments with reference to disputes arising between the United States and Great Britain (meaning any part of the British Empire) and referred to the commission by the Governments. One member of the commission was chosen from

¹ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940, p. 207.

its own citizens by the Government of the United States and one member from its own citizens by the Government of Great Britain; one member was chosen by each Government from some third country; and a fifth member was chosen by agreement between the two Governments from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen. The treaty of 1914 also provides that in the event the interests affected by any dispute about to be investigated should be mainly interests of one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire the dominion concerned might furnish a list of persons from which a member of the commission would be appointed to serve in place of the British national member.

The amendatory treaties with Australia, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the establishment of a separate commission between the United States and each of those dominions instead of a single commission established in the way provided under the treaty of 1914, on which, in cases in which the interests involved might be mainly interests of one of the several dominions, one member might be appointed from a list recommended by the dominion concerned. The commission established under each of the amendatory treaties will consist of five members, the same number as the commission established under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain. One national and one non-national member will be appointed by the United States, and one national and one non-national member will be appointed by Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively. The fifth member of the several commissions will be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The substantive provisions of the treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain as to the type of disputes to be submitted to the commission and other matters are made an integral part of the treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New

Zealand, respectively, for observance and fulfillment between the United States and each of the dominions. The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom under the treaty of 1914 and the constitution of the commission to investigate and report on disputes that might arise between them are not affected by the amendatory treaties.

An amendatory treaty similar to those between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand was signed with the Union of South Africa on April 2, 1940 (Treaty Series 966). Ratifications were exchanged on March 11, 1941,¹ and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on March 18, 1941.

COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

[Released to the press August 13]

On August 13, 1941, at 11 a.m., the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Canada, Mr. H. H. Wrong, exchanged the duplicate original of the President's proclamation of the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on December 13, 1940² and the ratification of that agreement by His Britannic Majesty for Canada.

This agreement, which relates solely to silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins, and related articles, amends the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series 149), by imposing quantitative limitations on imports of all of those articles into the United States and prescribing the rate of import duty on silver- or black-fox furs and skins imported into the United States.

Pursuant to its own terms the agreement came into force provisionally on December 20, 1940. It was proclaimed by the President on December 18, 1940. As also provided in the agreement it came into force definitively on

¹ See the *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 293.

² See the *Bulletins* of December 14, 1940, p. 553, and December 21, 1940, p. 575.

August 14, the day following the date of the exchange of the President's proclamation and the King's ratification.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

An announcement regarding the proclamation by the President of the commercial agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics effected by an exchange of notes dated August 2, 1941 (see the *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, page 115), appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

Venezuela

The American Ambassador to Venezuela transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 1, 1941, a copy of the *Gaceta Oficial* of Venezuela of July 31, 1941 containing the text of a law passed by Congress on June 9, 1941 and signed by the President of Venezuela on June 30, 1941 approving the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (Treaty Series 970) opened for signature on November 28, 1940 at the Pan American Union.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Argentina

The American Ambassador to Argentina informed the Secretary of State in a despatch dated July 30, 1941 that the Chamber of Deputies of the Government of Argentina approved unanimously on July 24, 1941 the Convention and the Act of Habana on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at Habana July 30, 1940.

Haiti

The American Minister to Haiti transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 2, 1941, a copy of the official bulletin

of the Republic of Haiti, dated July 21, 1941, containing the text of Decree Law 13 of July 17, 1941, ratifying the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at Habana July 30, 1940.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Bolivia

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated July 30, 1941 that the Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia at Mexico City signed on December 18, 1940 the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940.

Honduras

By a telegram dated August 1, 1941 the American Ambassador to Mexico reported that he had been informed by the Mexican Foreign Office that the instrument of ratification by Honduras of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, had been deposited on July 29, 1941. This information was erroneously stated as applying to Mexico instead of Honduras in the *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, page 121.

United States

By a despatch dated August 7, 1941 the American Ambassador to Mexico reported that on August 1, 1941 the instrument of ratification by the United States of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940 and signed on the part of the United States on November 29, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Foreign Office.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 16. [Determines, effective August 27, 1941, additional forms, conversions, and derivatives of vegetable products, machinery, chemicals, and cadmium (items in Proclamations 2496, 2475, 2496, and 2463, respectively).] August 8, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) *6 Federal Register* 4004.

Load Lines: Foreign Voyages During the National Emergency. August 9, 1941. (U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 135.] *6 Federal Register* 4010. [See also correction to this order in *6 Federal Register* 4077.]

Order of the Council of National Defense Revoking the Order Creating the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics [the functions and duties of this office having been taken over by the newly established Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Executive Office of the President]. (Council of National Defense.) *6 Federal Register* 4063.

General Licenses Under Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.:

General License No. 9 [authorizing certain purchases and sales by U.S. banking institutions for accounts of nationals of blocked countries]. *6 Federal Register* 4045.

General License No. 70 [licensing transactions by or on behalf of Portugal or involving property in which

Portugal or any national thereof has any interest]. *6 Federal Register* 4046.

Legislation

Providing for the Representation of the Government and People of the United States in the Observance of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Coming of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to the American Colonies. (H. Rept. 968, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 208.) 5 pp.

Amending the Alien Registration Act. (H. Rept. 1151, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1512.) 2 pp.

Clearance and Entry for Certain Vessels. (H. Rept. 1158, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5289.) 4 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad. (H. Rept. 1170, parts 1 and 2, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5511.) 2 pp. each.

Prohibiting the Purchase of Foreign-Grown Cotton With Public Funds. (S. Rept. 657, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1831.) 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1941. Publication 1627. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Diplomatic List, August 1941. Publication 1629. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.